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PLUMBING REGULATIONS

OF THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

ADOPTED FEBRUARY 15, 1893,

BY THE

COMMISSIONERS OF SAID DISTRICT.

—◆◆◆—  
*Under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by an Act  
of the Congress of the United States, approved April 23, 1892.*

—◆◆◆—  
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AN ACT to authorize the appointment of an Inspector of Plumbing in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and their successors be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to make, modify, and enforce regulations governing plumbing, house drainage, and the ventilation, preservation, and maintenance in good order of house sewers and public sewers in the District of Columbia, and also regulations governing the examination, registration, and licensing of plumbers and the practice of the business of plumbing in said District; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of the provisions of said regulations after ten days' notice of the specific thing required to be done thereunder, within the time limited by the Commissioners for doing such work, or as the said time may be extended by said Commissioners, shall upon conviction thereof be punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars for each and every such offense, or in default of payment of fine, to imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

SEC. 2. That the said Commissioners and their successors be, and they hereby are, authorized and empowered to require every person licensed to practice the business of plumbing in the District of Columbia, before engaging in the said business, to file a bond in such amount not exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars and with such number of sureties as the said Commissioners shall determine, conditioned upon the faithful performance of all work in compliance with the plumbing regulations, and that the District of Columbia shall be kept harmless from the consequence of any and all acts of the said licensee during the period covered by the said bond.

SEC. 3. That the said Commissioners and their successors be, and they hereby are, authorized to establish and charge a fee for each permit granted to connect any building, premises, or establishment with any sewer, water, or gas main, or other underground structure located in any public street, avenue, alley, road,

highway, or space; and also to establish and charge a fee for each permit granted to make an excavation in any public street, avenue, alley, highway, road, or space for the purpose of repairing, altering, or extending any house sewer, water main, or gas main, or other underground construction. The fees authorized by this section shall be paid to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. That the Inspector of Plumbing and his assistants shall be under the direction of said Commissioners, and they are hereby empowered accordingly, to inspect or cause to be inspected, all houses when in course of erection in said District, to see that the plumbing, drainage, and ventilation of sewers thereof conform to the regulations hereinbefore provided for; and also at any time, during reasonable hours, under like direction, on the application of the owner, or occupant, or the complaint under oath of any reputable citizen to inspect or cause to be inspected any house in said District, to examine the plumbing, drainage, and ventilation of sewers thereof, and generally to see that the regulations hereinbefore provided for are duly observed and enforced.

SEC. 5. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be, and they hereby are, repealed.

Approved, April 23, 1892.



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

*February 15, 1893.*

In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 23, 1892, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of an Inspector of Plumbing in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," it is

*Ordered*, First: That the following regulations, sections 1 to 141 inclusive, be, and they hereby are, made and declared to be plumbing regulations in and for the said District, applicable as set forth in section 1, except to buildings or premises owned by or under the exclusive control of officers of the United States.

Second: That the following regulations, sections A to J inclusive, be, and they hereby are, made and declared to be regulations governing the examination, registration, and licensing of plumbers and the practice of plumbing in and for the said District.





# PLUMBING REGULATIONS.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SECTION 1. These regulations shall be held to Scope. include and govern all work done and materials used (1) in introducing, maintaining and extending a supply of water through a pipe or pipes in any building, lot, premises, or establishment; (2) in connecting or repairing any system of drainage whereby foul, waste, or surplus water, gas, vapor, or other fluid is discharged or proposed to be discharged through a pipe or pipes from any building, lot, premises, or establishment into any public or house sewer, drain, cess-pool, pit, box, filter-bed, or other receptacle, or into any natural or artificial water-course flowing through public or private property; (3) in ventilating any house sewer or any fixture or appurtenance connected therewith; (4) in excavating in any public street, avenue, highway, road, court, alley, or space, for the purpose of connecting any building, lot, premises, or establishment with any service pipe, house sewer, public water main, public sewer, gas main, subway, conduit, or other underground structure; and generally (5) in performing all classes of work usually done by plumbers and drain-layers.

SEC. 2. These regulations shall take effect and be in force in the District of Columbia from and after March 15, 1893, and all work thereafter done, under any of the classes mentioned in section 1, shall be in accordance with the provisions herein specified.

Take effect  
March 15, 1893.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Plumbing, under the direction of the Commissioners,

Inspector of  
Plumbing,

to inspect or cause to be inspected by his assistants, all Houses when in course of erection in said District, to see that the plumbing, drainage and ventilation of sewers thereof conform to these regulations.

It shall be his duty at any time during reasonable hours, under like direction, on application of the owner or occupant, or the complaint under oath of any reputable citizen, to inspect or cause to be inspected any house in said District, and to examine the plumbing, drainage, and ventilation of sewers thereof.

To issue notices,

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Plumbing to sign and issue all notices and certificates of inspection and approval required by these regulations, excepting such permits and notices as are herein directed to be issued by other District officials. (Sections 10, 21, 29, 30, 32, 36, 70, 72, and 139.)

Keep daily record,

He shall keep a daily record of the work of his office, including a statement of notices and certificates issued, applications for inspection received, and complaints of violations of these regulations. He shall make a record of inspections of house sewers outside of the building line, and promptly forward a copy of the same to the Permit Clerk.

And make reports,

He shall prepare weekly and annual reports to the Commissioners of the operations of his office, with such recommendations as to its conduct and methods of increasing its efficiency as he may see fit to suggest.

To examine plans.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Plumbing to promptly examine plans and specifications filed in his office for proposed plumbing work and house drainage, and he shall approve the same, if found in accordance with these regulations.

It shall be his duty generally to see that these regulations are duly observed and enforced. (Section 18.)

SEC. 6. The Inspector of Plumbing shall take and Oath and bond. subscribe an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office, and shall, before entering upon the said duties, execute a bond to the District of Columbia in the sum of five thousand dollars, with three sureties to be approved by the Commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and for the benefit of all persons who may be aggrieved by his acts or neglect.

SEC. 7. Every person who shall desire, from and Master plumbers, after May 1, 1893, to practice the business of plumbing as a master plumber in the District of Columbia shall, before engaging or continuing in the said business, comply with each of the following requirements in the order given:

He shall apply to the board appointed by the To apply for examination, Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the examination of plumbers, and shall present himself for examination at the time designated by such board.

He shall, if declared competent by the examining To register, board, register his name in a book to be provided for that purpose in the office of the Inspector of Plumbing, stating full name, residence and permanent place of business in the District of Columbia. In case of removal of said place of business he shall at once notify the Inspector of Plumbing.

He shall procure from the Commissioners a license To procure license and file bond, to practice the business of plumbing in the District of Columbia, and shall file in the office of the Commissioners a bond, with three sureties, in the sum of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, conditioned upon the faithful performance, during the stated period of three years, of all work in compliance with these regulations, and that the District of Columbia shall be kept harmless from the consequence of any and all acts of the said licensee during the period covered by the said bond.

To display sign. It shall be the duty of every such person to display at his place of business, outside thereof, a sign with full registered name in letters not less than four inches high.

No permit, certificate or license shall be issued to any person included in the provisions of this section who shall not have fully complied with all the requirements herein specified, and all other requirements made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to govern the examination, registration, and licensing of master plumbers.

Employment of journey men plumbers. On and after April 1, 1894, it shall not be lawful for any person not a licensed master plumber to employ another person to work at the plumbing trade as a journeyman plumber, and no person shall be so employed after that date who does not hold a certificate of competency issued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and setting forth his ability to do work as a journeyman plumber.

Journeyman plumbers to apply for examination and to register. SEC. 8. Every person who shall desire, from and after November 1, 1893, to work at the trade of plumbing in the District of Columbia as a journeyman plumber, and who does not practice the business of plumbing (see section 7), shall apply to the board appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the examination of plumbers, and shall present himself for examination at the time designated by such board. If declared competent by the examining board, he shall register his name in the office of the Inspector of Plumbing and receive a certificate of competency to do work as a journeyman plumber.

Plans and specifications of drainage system to be filed. SEC. 9. Before any portion of the water supply or drainage system of any building, premises, or establishment shall be laid or constructed, there shall be filed by the owner, architect, or builder, plans and specifications therefor, with the Inspector of Plumbing, showing the said system entire (including

traps, supply, waste, and ventilating pipes) from its connection with the public sewer and water main to its terminus inside the building line. The name of the plumber who is to perform the work shall be given, and the plans and specifications must be approved in writing by the Inspector of Plumbing before any portion of the work shall be executed. No subsequent alteration shall be made in these plans and specifications without the written approval of the Inspector of Plumbing.

No permit shall be given for the erection of any building until said plans and specifications of the plumbing work shall have been presented and approved. These plans and specifications shall be kept on file in the office of the Inspector of Plumbing, and in form and matter must be satisfactory to the Commissioners.

SEC. 10. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to connect or cause to be connected any building, lot, premises, or establishment with any water main, public sewer, or gas main, or with any service pipe for water or any house sewer, or with any subway, conduit, or other underground structure, without a permit obtained from the Permit Clerk before commencing any part of the work. Permit required.

The provisions of this paragraph shall apply to all water mains, sewers, and water service pipes, plumbing, and systems of drainage or piping, whether on private property or in any public street, and to each separate building, whether situated on the same or different lots, and connected or proposed to be connected, directly or indirectly, with any water main, water service pipe, public or house sewer, gas main, subway, conduit, or other underground structure. The conditions of this permit must be strictly complied with, and the work must be done by the plumber in whose name the permit is given.

SEC. 11. No person shall run or cause to be run a water or sewer pipe through or from one lot or sub- Separate and direct service.



lot, or from any structure thereon, into another separate lot or subplot, or structure thereon.

Every water service pipe or house sewer must be run from the public street directly into the building, lot, premises, or establishment to be served.

Suspension or  
revocation of  
license.

SEC. 12. Any licensed plumber who shall neglect or refuse to comply with these regulations, or with the conditions of his permit, shall have his license suspended or revoked, and shall be thereby debarred from obtaining permits or doing plumbing work for such length of time as the Commissioners may deem just and proper, and shall also be liable to prosecution. (See section 18.)

Conditions of  
permits must  
be observed.

SEC. 13. Bad faith in the performance of work under a permit shall be deemed a sufficient reason for subjecting the plumber so offending to a suspension of his license, and every plumber shall be held responsible for the violation of these regulations by mechanics, laborers, and helpers employed by him.

Permits with-  
held.

SEC. 14. No permit shall be issued to any licensed plumber during the time that he shall fail to remedy any defective work, after the sending of a written notice that he has been held responsible therefor under these regulations.

Verbal waiving  
of regulations  
insufficient.

SEC. 15. Under no circumstances whatever shall verbal permission given by any one, whether connected with the government of the District of Columbia or not, be considered a justification for any deviation from, or violation of, these regulations.

Workman and  
employer  
severally lia-  
ble.

SEC. 16. In all cases in which any provision of these regulations requires or prohibits the doing of a certain act, the person actually violating such provision and the employer of such person and all other persons concerned therein shall severally be held liable to the full extent of the prescribed



penalty: *Provided*, That such penalty shall be paid but once.

SEC. 17. For the purpose of these regulations the word "person" signifies and includes firms, corporations, and companies, and words of one gender signify and include persons of both genders, and words of one number signify and include persons and things of both numbers, and, except when inconsistent with the manifest intent and meaning of these regulations, the word "street" signifies each and every place or space mentioned in section 1 of these regulations.

Words "person," gender, number, and "street," inclusive.

SEC. 18. Prosecution for infringement upon the provisions of these regulations shall be made by information filed in the Police Court of the District of Columbia, by the proper officer of the District.

Prosecutions.

SEC. 19. These regulations shall be subject to alteration or amendment at any time, and all existing regulations or parts thereof, inconsistent with these regulations, are hereby repealed.

Amendments.

## EXCAVATIONS IN STREETS.

Permits for excavation.

SEC. 20. It is required that each permit for an excavation in a public street be taken out before the work is commenced; that it be kept at the place of excavation while the work is being done and be exhibited whenever called for by the police or other persons having authority to examine the same; that no authorized underground construction be injured or interfered with; that no asphalt, coal-tar, concrete, granite, or other improved surface be disturbed, unless a deposit shall have been made to cover the cost of repairing the same; that, subject to the provisions of these regulations, all portions of the street excavated be put in as good condition as before the excavation was made; that the trench be filled up and thoroughly rammed (and puddled, if required) within forty-eight hours after making the connections or repairs, the ramming to be done in six-inch layers; and that all rubbish or other foreign material be removed within the time designated for the completion of the work, after which the permit shall become void and of no effect; that during the execution of the work the trench be suitably guarded during the day, and that it be thoroughly covered or securely barricaded from sunset to sunrise, and that lighted red lamps be so placed before dark, every night, as to prevent accidents to persons or animals passing along the street; and that the District of Columbia be protected and saved harmless from the consequences of any injury to any person or property, due to the execution of the permit issued by said District of Columbia to any person or corporation, to excavate in any public street.

Application to Permit Clerk.

SEC. 21. Applications for permits to excavate in any public street, for the purpose of doing any work

contemplated in section 10, must be made to the Permit Clerk. (See sections 22, 24, 32, 34, 67, and 139.) Blank forms of application will be furnished to registered plumbers and the representatives of companies having gas mains, subways, or conduits in the streets. One dollar shall be paid as permit fee for each building, lot, premises, or establishment connected, and for each excavation made for repairing pipes or other underground structures, and the receipt of this fee must be entered upon each application. The fee must in all cases be paid before the application is presented to the Permit Clerk. No fee will be required, however, for a permit to make connection with any public sewer, house sewer, water main, gas main, or service pipe, when all the work, including the place of connection, lies wholly within the limits of private property, but in every case a permit must be taken out as required by section 10. Every application for a permit for work to be done under section 10, shall be signed by the owner of the premises, whose address shall be written under his signature, and by the registered plumber or other person who is to do the work. Signature by agent shall not be accepted if the owner resides in the District of Columbia. Any licensed plumber presenting a fraudulently signed application shall have his license revoked. Each applicant must state the street and number of the building, premises, or establishment, and also the lot or subplot and square.

Work within private property.

Application to be signed by owner and plumber.

Sec. 22. Blank forms for emergency permits for repairs to sewer and water pipes, shall be kept at each police precinct station. The senior officer on duty is authorized to issue these permits to licensed plumbers in case of emergency, *but only when the permit office is known to be closed*; and the officer issuing such emergency permit shall promptly transmit a report thereof, through the proper channels, to the Permit Clerk. The emergency permit shall in no

Emergency permits.

case take the place of the regular permit, for which the plumber concerned shall apply during the first succeeding day on which the permit office is open.

Fees paid to  
Collector of  
Taxes.

SEC. 23. All fees and other charges connected with permits issued or to be issued under these regulations must be paid to the Collector of Taxes of the District of Columbia, who is the only officer authorized to receive them.

Application to  
state location,  
number, lot,  
and square.

SEC. 24. Every application to connect a building, lot, premises, or establishment, with a water main-water service pipe, public or private sewer, gas main, conduit or subway, or other underground structure, or to repair a house sewer or service pipe for water or gas, must state the exact location and number of the building or premises, and the number of the lot and square. (See also sections 21, 34, 37, 67, and 139).

Pavement re-  
pairs.

SEC. 25. All cuts in sheet asphalt and coal-tar surfaces shall be repaired by the contractor doing similar work for the District government, and all cuts in block or similar pavements, by the Superintendent of Streets.

Cut to be  
promptly  
filled.

SEC. 26. As soon as possible after a cut has been made in any paved carriage-way, or in any footway laid with other than ordinary brick pavement, it shall be filled in, as required by section 20, by the plumber or other person making the same, after which it shall be taken in charge by the District authorities.

Tunneling pro-  
hibited.

SEC. 27. No person shall, without special written permission from the officer in charge of surface work, tunnel under the carriage-way of any street to a greater distance than four feet from the curb thereof, for the purpose of doing any work governed by these regulations. The surface of the pavement shall be removed to the same width as the earth in the trench below the surface.

SEC. 28. All plumbers or others removing valuable material from the street, such as granite blocks, asphalt blocks, &c., shall be held accountable for the same until it is relaid by the District, and any of this material lost or injured shall be charged to them. In case the plumber or other person making the excavation so elects, he may haul the material to the District property yard and take a receipt for the same, when his responsibility for it shall cease.

Plumbers held accountable for paving materials removed.

SEC. 29. Each registered plumber shall, before being granted a permit to make a cut in any paved street, deposit the sum of fifty dollars (\$50.00) with the Collector of Taxes, which amount he shall keep good whenever called upon by the Engineer Commissioner to do so, and which shall be used in repairing pavements cut. The following rates shall be charged for repairing cuts:

Advance deposit.

Sheet pavement, 35 cents per square foot.

Cost of repairs to pavements.

Granite-block pavement, 15 cents per square foot, and five cents for each granite block lost.

Asphalt block pavement, 15 cents per square foot and 7½ cents for each asphalt block lost or broken.

Granolithic pavement, 25 cents per square foot.

Vitrified brick pavement, 15 cents per square foot, and 2 cents for each vitrified brick lost or broken.

Macadam and Telford pavement, 15 cents per square foot.

Cobble pavement, 5 cents per square foot.

SEC. 30. After the filling of any trench in a brick sidewalk, the latter shall be immediately relaid by the person to whom the permit was issued, in accordance with the specifications of the Engineer Department for similar work in force at the time, and shall be kept properly surfaced for two years thereafter. In case the original repairs are not made at once, and any subsequent repairs needed are not made within three working days after the

Brick pavement repairs.

receipt of written notice from the Permit Clerk of the necessity for the same, the plumber's license shall be suspended, and the Commissioners will order the work done in such way as may appear most convenient and expeditious, and charge the sum of the cost of the same to the plumber. The latter's name shall not be restored to the register until such expense as shall have been incurred is paid.

Pavement repairs adjacent to street railroads.

SEC. 31. The work of repairing plumbers' cuts in any portion of a street for the pavement of which street railroads are responsible, shall be performed by the contractor doing similar work for the District government, or by the Superintendent of Streets, and the cost thereof shall be paid out of the deposit of the plumber concerned.

Deposit renewed.

SEC. 32. Every plumber whose balance of deposit has fallen below ten dollars (\$10.00) shall be notified by the Engineer Commissioner to make good such balance, and no permit to make an excavation in an improved street shall be granted any plumber who shall fail to make good his deposit. No permit to do any work contemplated by these regulations shall be granted to any plumber who shall fail to settle his indebtedness to the District, after receiving due notice thereof.

Excavation in winter limited to repairs.

SEC. 33. Between November 1st and March 1st no permit shall be issued to make an excavation in any street, except for necessary repairs to sewer, water, and gas pipes.

In cases of such necessary repairs, the Permit Clerk is authorized, upon presentation of the regular application, to issue the necessary permit.



## WATER SERVICE PIPES AND CONNECTIONS WITH WATER MAINS.

SEC. 34. Every application for a permit to make connection with the system of Potomac water mains, or service pipes attached thereto, or to repair a service pipe outside the building line, must state upon the blank form furnished for the purpose the number and exact location of the building, premises, or establishment; the number of the square and lot or subplot; the number of stories and front feet; the purpose for which the water is to be used; and the time at which the tap will be required to be made by the Water Department.

Application for  
permit to lay  
water service  
pipe.

SEC. 35. A permit may be issued to lay, in a street in which there is no water main, a temporary galvanized iron water service main for building purposes, or to supply a building, lot, premises, or establishment with Potomac water. That portion of the service pipe from the building line to the temporary main, must be drawn-lead pipe of standard weight, and have a stop-cock connected thereto with wiped joints made of the best quality of plumbers' solder. In all cases there must be a separate stop-cock and box, located as provided in section 55, for each building, lot, premises, or establishment, and immediately after a water main has been laid the temporary service pipe must be disconnected at the main from which the supply of water is taken, and that portion of the service pipe laid with drawn lead pipe must be extended with the same.

Temporary  
service main.

SEC. 36. No permit shall be issued to a registered plumber to lay a temporary water service pipe to supply a building, lot, premises, or establishment on any street in which there is no water main, until

Owner to sign  
agreement to  
connect with  
main.

the owner or lawful agent shall sign an agreement that, immediately after a main has been laid, the temporary service pipe shall be promptly disconnected and connected directly on the main as herein provided. In case of any failure or delay on the part of the owner or lawful agent, after due notice has been given by the Water Department, to fully and promptly comply with the agreement on which a permit was issued for laying a temporary water service pipe, the Water Department shall cut off the supply of water from the building, lot, premises, or establishment, and it shall not be turned on until the regulation herein prescribed has been complied with.

Permit for repairs.

SEC. 37. Special permits may be issued, without charge, for alterations and repairs of water service pipes inside the building line, and for the lowering and raising of stop-cock boxes. Any plumber who shall take advantage of a permit of this class to do unauthorized work shall have his license revoked and shall be prosecuted for violation of these regulations.

Fee for permit.

SEC. 38. One dollar will be charged as a fee for a permit to connect each house, lot, premises, or establishment with the system of Potomac water mains, or to repair a water service pipe outside the building line; and the size of the tap and the charge therefor shall be regulated as follows:—

Water rent.		Size of tap.	Charge.
Where annual water rent is—			
Size of tap.	\$5 or less.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ inch	\$3 00
	\$5 to \$15.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch	3 00
	\$15 to \$20.....	$\frac{7}{8}$ inch	3 00
	\$25 or more.....	1 inch	3 00

Sec. 39. No tap or connection of larger size than herein provided shall be allowed, except for property exempted from the payment of water rent or in cases where a meter is to be used to register the water consumed. Above one inch prohibited.

Sec. 40. No water main shall be tapped under any circumstances except by the regular tapper of the Water Department. Tapping mains.

Sec. 41. Hereafter, under no circumstances, shall any water main larger than twelve (12) inches in diameter be permitted to be tapped except by special written permission of the Engineer Commissioner. No tap shall be nearer than six inches to a bell of the water main, and no two taps shall be nearer together than two feet.

Sec. 42. No person shall connect or cause to be connected any building, lot, premises, or establishment with the water service pipe belonging to or supplying any other building, lot, premises, or establishment: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not prevent a dwelling and a stable upon the same lot from being supplied by the same service pipe; but if the stable be converted wholly or partially into a dwelling or place of business a separate service pipe, with independent stop-cock and box, must be laid to supply it. Independent service.

Sec. 43. No person shall lay or cause to be laid any permanent underground water service pipe for the introduction of Potomac water to any building, lot, premises, or establishment, of any other material than drawn-lead pipe of the standard weight hereinafter specified. Material to be drawn-lead pipe.

Sec. 44. Every water service pipe shall be laid at least four feet below the surface of the ground, and must have a slack of six inches at the main to prevent undue strain or injury to the tap by the settling of the trench. Depth and slack.

- Replacement with drawn-lead pipe.** SEC. 45. When the replacement of a galvanized iron water service pipe is required, drawn-lead pipe of standard weight must be substituted for iron pipe from the tap in the main to the building served.
- Lead connections.** SEC. 46. In case of a defective lead connection at the main requiring repairs there must be substituted a new lead connection of drawn pipe of standard weight, with wiped joints, made of the best quality of plumbers' solder, and a brass thimble.
- Repairs.** SEC. 47. If minor repairs are required to a galvanized iron water service pipe in a foot-walk, parking, or alley, it may be repaired with the same material; but in all cases where repairs are required to a galvanized iron service pipe in a roadway, drawn-lead pipe of a standard weight must be substituted therefor from the tap in the main to the inside of the curb.
- Connection with tap.** SEC. 48. In connecting the lead water service pipe with a corporation tap, the end and the curved portion of the tap shall be first carefully filed and tinned, and shall be made to enter the lead pipe at least one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) inch, and be connected therewith by a wiped joint, made with the best quality of plumbers' solder.
- SEC. 49. The lead pipe used for water services shall be of the class known as AA or "extra strong," and shall weigh per lineal foot for various diameters not less than the following:

	Diameter pipe (inside).	Weight per foot.
Weights required.	$\frac{3}{4}$ inch .....	3 pounds 8 oz.
	1 inch .....	4 pounds 12 oz.
	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches .....	5 pounds 12 oz.
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches .....	8 pounds.
	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches .....	8 pounds 8 oz.
	2 inches .....	9 pounds.

Sec. 50. A water service pipe of greater diameter than two (2) inches must be of cast-iron, and shall be furnished and laid from the main to the building line by the Water Department, at the expense of the applicant or owner. Service above  
two (2) inches  
diameter.

Sec. 51. No person shall drive or cause to be driven any water service pipe of any material. If it is desired to pass a service pipe from one point to another without excavating a trench, it shall be allowed to be done only when a channel is made by a separate instrument, through which the service pipe can be passed without strain, or when a larger pipe is driven and left in place and through this the service pipe is passed. Driving of service pipes prohibited.

Sec. 52. No person shall lay or cause to be laid a water service pipe in a trench excavated for a house sewer, or within eighteen inches thereof, measured horizontally. Separate trench.

Sec. 53. Two service pipes shall be permitted in one trench only when a sheet pavement must be cut; otherwise a separate trench shall be dug for each pipe. In no case shall more than two service pipes be placed in one trench.

Sec. 54. No person shall lay or cause to be laid any water service pipe unless the same shall be provided with a stop-cock or gate valve of material and construction approved by the Engineer Commissioner, and an extension stop-cock box of approved pattern, with a non-detachable cover. Every stop-cock box provided for as above shall have cast upon its cover the words "Potomac Water." Cock or valve.

Sec. 55. In order to remove, as far as possible, all obstacles from the traveled portion of the footway, it is prescribed that, on unparked streets, where the water main lies in the roadway, the stop-cock boxes shall be located just inside the curb; when the Location of stop-cock boxes.

water main lies in the footway the stop-cock boxes shall be placed outside of, and as close as possible to, the building line. On parked streets the stop-cock boxes shall be located in easily accessible situations between the footway and the building line. In every case where a stop-cock box is to be placed between the curb and the building line, it shall be located opposite to the building to be served. In alleys the stop-cock boxes shall be placed outside of and as close as possible to the building line, and opposite the premises served.

**Location of stop-cock boxes.** SEC. 56. When an old service pipe is repaired the stop-cock and box, if located in the traveled portion of the footway, shall be moved so as to conform to these regulations. Stop-cock boxes for gas shall be located as prescribed for water stop-cock boxes.

**It in carriage-way.** SEC. 57. If no suitable position for the stop-cock box can be found in the footway or parking, an extension box of exceptionally strong construction shall be placed in the carriage-way, as near as practicable to the curb. The location of the street stop-cock in a vault or other inaccessible situation shall not be permitted.

**Repairs to stop-cock boxes.** SEC. 58. No person shall repair or replace any broken or defective stop-cock box, except with a new extension box or part thereof, of the kind above prescribed. The use of non-extension boxes in making new connections or repairs or in replacing broken, defective, or worn-out boxes shall not be permitted.

**Pavement.** SEC. 59. No person shall place or caused to be placed any pavement-washer or hose attachment in any footway or portion thereof. All such fixtures must be connected to the service pipe inside of the front wall of the building and may project therefrom above the surface of the ground, suitable precautions being taken against freezing. In repair-



ing or replacing a service pipe having a pavement-washer or hose attachment connected thereto, the fixture must be located as herein prescribed. All new pavement-washers and hose attachments must be of material and construction approved by the Engineer Commissioner.

Sec. 60. Every service pipe shall be examined before the trench is filled by the water tapper or a regular inspector of the Water Department, who shall require all materials and workmanship to be as established by the law and these regulations. Any service pipe laid and covered without inspection must be promptly uncovered by the plumber holding the permit for doing the work. If not so uncovered, the trench shall be opened by the Water Department and the actual cost charged against the plumber responsible for the work, who shall be suspended unless said cost is paid, and shall be liable to prosecution. Appointments for these examinations shall be made in advance, as in the case of tapping sewers.

Sec. 61. It shall not be lawful, except in private dwellings, to connect or have connected a pump directly with a service pipe or street main for supplying Potomac water to a steam boiler, tank, or receptacle in a building, premises, or establishment; the water must be drawn from a tank or receptacle into which it has been previously discharged.

Sec. 62. All boiler feed-pumps or pumps used for any purpose, except in private dwellings for domestic use, which are connected directly with a service pipe or street main, shall be promptly disconnected and made to conform to the foregoing regulations.

Sec. 63. Steam boilers supplied with Potomac water by a pump or injector shall be provided with a tank or receptacle of sufficient capacity to hold at least six (6) hours' supply in case of shutting off of

any main or mains for repairs, alteration, or extension.

Safety and vacuum valves.

SEC. 64. In order to prevent damage by collapse or explosion when the water is shut off from the street mains, suitable safety and vacuum valves, or other sufficient device, must be applied to steam-boilers and copper house boilers for domestic use, taking a supply of Potomac water directly from service pipes and depending wholly on the hydrostatic pressure in the street mains for supplying such boilers. For accidents resulting from imperfect action of any such valves, from insecure and imperfect boilers, or from variations in the water pressure, which may cause water-backs of cooking ranges or stoves to be alternately filled with water and steam partly superheated, the Water Department will in no case be responsible.

Plumber to shut off water.

SEC. 65. It shall be the duty of every licensed plumber to shut off the flow of water at the stop-cock immediately after testing the plumbing work of each house connected and to leave it so shut off in every case.

Notice of extensions or alterations.

SEC. 66. All plumbers are required to notify the Engineer Commissioner, upon blanks to be supplied for the purpose, of any and all extensions of service pipes and of all alterations of water fixtures and pipes made inside of buildings or lots occupied or intended to be occupied, wholly or in part, for manufacturing, business, or office purposes.

## HOUSE SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS WITH PUBLIC SEWERS.

SEC. 67. Every application to connect a building, lot, premises, or establishment with a public or house sewer, or to repair a house sewer, must state the exact location and the number of the building or premises, giving the number of the lot and square, the approximate frontage and depth of the lot, whether the building is to be drained toward the front or rear, whether the proposed house sewer is to be of iron or vitrified pipe, and the time when the inspector or sewer-tapper will be required to be present to inspect the house sewer and the connection made with the public sewer. (See sections 10 and 69.)

SEC. 68. If a building or premises is to be drained toward the front thereof, the house sewer shall in all cases be constructed from its junction with the public sewer to its terminus in the lot either of extra heavy cast-iron pipe (section 109) or of wrought metal pipe of quality and thickness approved by the Inspector of Plumbing.

If a building or premises is to be drained toward the rear thereof, a vitrified pipe sewer may be laid from the public sewer to a point ten (10) feet from the wall of the building nearest to the public sewer, from which point to and within the building, the house sewer shall be of iron pipe, as specified in section 109.

Inside the building line the house sewer must be laid entirely within the limits of the lot proposed to be drained.

No vitrified pipe house sewer shall be laid closer than five (5) feet to any exterior wall of a building.

SEC. 69. The inspection of vitrified pipe house sewers and connections thereof with the public

Application to  
state location,  
number, size,  
etc.

Wrought metal  
house sewer.

Vitrified house  
sewer.

sewer shall be made by a sewer-tapper or other authorized officer of the Sewer Division, under the direction of the Superintendent of Sewers.

The inspection of iron house sewers and connections thereof with the public sewer shall be made by the Inspector of Plumbing or by his assistants.

Iron pipe, branches and other material used for iron house sewers shall be inspected by the Inspector of Plumbing.

**Materials.**

Connecting thimbles, vitrified pipe, Y branches and all other materials used in connecting a vitrified pipe house sewer with a public sewer shall be inspected by a sewer-tapper.

In both cases all materials shall be provided by the plumber.

SEC. 70. Each house sewer shall consist of a separate drain pipe of iron or vitrified stoneware of the size specified in the following table for the various areas, the total area of the lot to be drained being taken to determine the size of the house sewer:

	Area to be drained.	Inside diameter of house sewer.		Least fall.
		<i>Iron.</i>	<i>Vitrified pipe.</i>	
Size of house sewer.	<i>Square feet.</i> 100 to 2,500	4''	5''	1'' in 40''
	2,500 to 4,000	5''	6''	1'' in 48''
	4,000 to 10,000	6''	8''	1'' in 60''

No house sewer greater than six inches inside diameter shall be allowed without the written approval of the Superintendent of Sewers.

**Fall.**

No house sewer shall be laid with a less fall than required by this table, or with a greater fall at or within four (4) feet of the junction with the main sewer than two (2) inches vertical in three (3) inches horizontal.

The limits of grade specified are intended to apply only to extreme and unusual cases; in all ordinary cases, a practically uniform grade shall be preserved from a point five (5) feet exterior to the building served or the building line thereof to the junction with the main sewer. All changes in direction of a house sewer shall be made by means of curved pipes, and connections therewith by means of Y branches and one-eighth bends.

SEC. 71. No person shall connect, or cause to be connected, the drainage system of any building, lot, premises, or establishment, otherwise than with that portion of the public sewer system intended for it, as shown by the records in the office of the Sewer Division of the District of Columbia.

This restriction shall not prohibit the connection of a house sewer near the bench of a terminal man-hole, at least half of which is opposite to the premises to be served, if such connection be approved by the Superintendent of Sewers.

SEC. 72. No person shall cut or tap, or cause to be cut or tapped, any public sewer in which there exists a branch or junction opposite to the building, lot, premises, or establishment to be connected. Information concerning the location and depth of public sewers, and the position of branches or junctions, will be furnished, when requested, by the Permit Clerk. All reasonable care will be taken to insure the correctness of such information, but such correctness will not be in any case guaranteed by the Commissioners.

SEC. 73. Whenever it shall have been positively ascertained that no branch, junction, or suitable inlet exists to serve the property concerned, a permit may be given to make a connection with the public sewer in conformity to sections 74 to 77.

SEC. 74. If the public sewer be a pipe sewer ten (10) inches or less than ten (10) inches in diameter,

Connection  
with public  
sewer.

Y-branches.

When no  
branch exists.

Ten-inch pipe  
sewer.

the connection shall be made by taking out a length of pipe and substituting therefor a Y-branch of the proper size, which branch shall be laid, in the presence of the sewer-tapper, in strict accordance with the District of Columbia specifications for pipe sewers.

The length of pipe to be replaced may be removed before the arrival of the sewer-tapper, who shall inspect the public sewer and make a record of the condition of the same, and shall see that it has not been damaged; that no rubbish has been allowed to enter it, and that the inserted branch is properly laid.

Inspection of  
iron house  
sewer.

Sec. 75. If the public sewer be a pipe sewer, having a diameter of twelve (12) inches or more, and the house sewer to be connected be of iron, the connection may be made by the plumber, who shall carefully cut a hole of the least practicable size in the public sewer and insert a connecting thimble of vitrified stoneware of the same size as the house sewer. No other vitrified pipe or fitting shall be used upon an iron lateral.

Any connection thus made, and the house sewer to the building line shall, before being covered, be inspected by the Inspector of Plumbing or his assistant, who shall inspect and make a record of the condition of the public sewer, and shall make a prompt return of such inspection to the Permit Clerk, as in the case of inspection by the sewer-tapper. No house sewer, either of iron or vitrified pipe, greater than six (6) inches in diameter shall be connected to a twelve (12) inch pipe sewer, except at a manhole.

Vitrified house  
sewer.

Sec. 76. If the public sewer be a pipe sewer having a diameter of twelve (12) inches or more, and the house sewer to be connected be of vitrified pipe, the entrance hole in the public sewer shall be cut by the sewer-tapper and the connection by means



of a thimble of the proper size shall be made in his presence.

SEC. 77. If the public sewer be a brick or concrete sewer, or a connection is to be made in a manhole, the entrance hole into the same shall be cut by the sewer-tapper, or other authorized employee of the Sewer Division, whether the lateral be vitrified pipe or iron, and he shall make the connection with such public sewer by means of a short piece of pipe of the prescribed diameter, so cut that the pipe shoulder shall rest against the outer surface of the sewer and no portion extend within it. Connection with brick sewers.

The inner surface of the public sewer around any connection so made shall be pointed and smoothed by the sewer-tapper, who shall enter the sewer for that purpose, if practicable.

SEC. 78. Every house sewer shall be laid true to line and grade, each section of pipe being properly bedded. If laid with iron pipe, the joints must be screwed or leaded; if laid with terra-cotta pipe, the joints must be made with mortar composed of one part hydraulic cement and two parts clean river sand, and the pipes shall be laid upon and embedded in a foundation of hydraulic cement concrete not less than three inches in thickness, and hydraulic concrete shall also thoroughly envelop the joints to a thickness of at least three inches. The concrete shall be composed of one part hydraulic cement, two parts clean river sand, and four parts either of small broken stone, broken hard brick, or clean river gravel, free from loam, and shall be mixed upon a tight mortar-board or within a suitable tight box. Concrete.

SEC. 79. No person shall cover, or cause to be covered, any house sewer, or connection with a public sewer, without due inspection and approval of the same by the Inspector of Plumbing or sewer-tapper. Inspection.

If this rule is violated, the Sewer Division shall make the excavation necessary for an examination at the expense of the plumber, whose license shall be suspended until said expense is paid and for such longer period as the Commissioners may direct, and who shall be subject to prosecution.

Damage.

SEC. 80. If any public sewer be damaged or obstructed or otherwise left in bad order by a plumber, the necessary repairs and cleaning shall be effected by the Sewer Division, and the cost thereof charged against the plumber responsible for the bad or unsatisfactory work.

SEC. 81. No person shall make, or cause to be made or maintained, any connection with any public or house sewer, or appurtenance thereof, for the purpose of conveying into the same any suffocating, corrosive, inflammable or explosive liquid, gas, vapor, substance, or material of any kind; and no person shall do any act or thing which may impede or obstruct the flow, or interfere with the free discharge or ventilation of, any house sewer, or appurtenance thereof.

Strainer.

SEC. 82. No person shall make, or cause to be made, any opening in a house sewer to drain surface water from any building, lot, cellar, or excavation, unless the same shall be provided with a strainer having holes not exceeding one-quarter inch in their greatest dimension, and all openings of the kind shall be temporary.

Portable closet prohibited.

SEC. 83. No person shall make, or cause to be made, any connection for a portable water-closet or privy with any manhole, basin, trap, or trap lateral.

Separate house sewer.

SEC. 84. Where two dwellings are built upon the same lot, one in the rear of the other, or in any other relative positions, each shall have a separate and independent house sewer, and neither dwelling

shall drain under or through the premises or building of the other.

SEC. 85. No person shall make, or cause to be made or maintained, any connection through which steam, hot water, or other hot liquid, or hot gases or vapors, may be discharged into any public or house sewer or appurtenance thereof, except through a condensing tank of dimensions and construction approved in each case by the Inspector of Plumbing in advance of the performance of the work. The discharge pipe of the condenser must connect with the house sewer on the street side of the running trap. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the ordinary hot-water boiler connected with the range of a dwelling, except that no sediment cock from such a boiler shall be directly connected to any house sewer.

SEC. 86. All permits for connecting with public sewers are given on condition that owners take all risk of damages that may result from water setting back into premises from the main sewers; and in order to prevent, as much as possible, the setting back of water, the owner is hereby required, at his own cost and risk, to put in a self-acting or other valve in all cases where the back-flow from a sewer is to be apprehended; and it shall be the duty of the owner to keep the valve in order, and he shall be responsible for its action in all cases. When the sewer connection is of iron and carried up within the premises as a closed pipe, without openings or connections of any kind, above the level of any possible back-flow, the flood-valve may be dispensed with.

## PLUMBING AND DRAINAGE OF BUILDINGS.

Soil pipes.

SEC. 87. All soil, drain, waste and vent pipes shall be located inside of buildings. Every soil and vent pipe shall be of iron or lead, with screwed, leaded, or wiped joints, and shall be so located as to be accessible for inspection. Pipes of this kind shall be kept above ground, if practicable.

SEC. 88. Vertical soil pipes shall not be less than four (4) inches in diameter, and shall extend at least two (2) feet above the highest part of the building or contiguous property.

Increase.

In all buildings having three (3) stories the diameter of vertical soil pipes shall be one (1) inch greater from a point one (1) foot below the roof than that of the pipe proper, and the increased size of pipe shall continue through and above the roof.

In buildings having more than three (3) stories, vertical soil pipes shall be increased one (1) inch in diameter at each twenty-five (25) feet of elevation above the third story.

Clean-out.

SEC. 89. Each vertical soil pipe shall be provided near its lower end with a Y branch, having a brass trap screw for cleaning purposes, not less than four (4) inches in diameter, and suitably located for ready access.

Slope.

SEC. 90. Every soil and waste pipe shall have a slope or incline of at least 1 in 40, and vent pipes, where not vertical, shall have a continuous slope.

SEC. 91. When any soil or drain pipe is intended to be reduced, a proper reducing fitting shall be provided. Tail-end pieces shall not be used for that purpose.

Sec. 92. Soil, drain, and waste pipes and traps must, if practicable, be exposed to view for ready inspection at all times and for convenience in repairing. Exposure.

Sec. 93. When necessarily placed within partitions or in recesses of walls, soil, waste and vent pipes shall be exposed, or cased with wood-work so fastened with screws as to be readily removed. In no case shall they be inaccessible.

Sec. 94. When a soil pipe or a house sewer passes under any masonry wall, there shall be provided a relieving arch to prevent injury from settling of the wall, or there shall be built into the wall during its construction an iron pipe not less than two (2) inches in diameter greater than the pipe proposed to be run. Relieving arch.

Sec. 95. All soil, drain, waste, vent and supply pipes shall be concentrated and run as directly as possible, shall be protected from exposure to frost, and, wherever practicable, so located as to be accessible for inspection. No such pipe shall be built into any masonry wall. Location and protection of pipes.

Sec. 96. Approved fittings shall be used in all cases where waste pipes from plumbing fixtures are connected with a soil pipe, and no soil or waste pipe shall be tapped. Fittings.

Sec. 97. Subsoil drains shall be provided whenever dampness of site of any proposed dwelling is known to exist. These may be of drain tile, not to be connected directly with the main or house sewer, but in a manner approved by the Inspector of Plumbing. Subsoil drains.

Sec. 98. Every water-closet, urinal, sink, basin, wash-tray, bath-tub, set of tubs, or fixture of any kind connected with the drainage system of a build- Trapping and venting.

ing shall be separately and effectually trapped and vented.

**Vents.**            SEC. 99. Vents shall be taken from the crown of traps, except where located under floors; such trap may be vented on the side, or from lead waste not more than six (6) inches from the trap.

**Traps.**            SEC. 100. All traps shall be placed as near the fixtures as possible.

**Vent pipes.**        SEC. 101. Vent pipes shall be run separately above the fixtures, and in no case shall a vent pipe be used for a waste.

**Vent connection.**    SEC. 102. All vent and ventilating pipes shall be connected with the vertical soil pipe above the highest fixture in a building, or shall be extended through and above the roof.

**Increase in size of vent pipe.**    SEC. 103. In every building three (3) stories or more than (3) stories in height, into which more than (3) water-closet traps or more than three (3) fixtures with traps of less diameter than those used for a closet are to be placed in the first or second stories, a vertical ventilating pipe shall be provided with which the vent pipes shall be connected. In such cases, the vertical ventilating pipe shall be increased in diameter at each story having additional fixtures, until the area of said pipe at point of connecting the vent pipe of the highest fixture in the building shall be as nearly equal as practicable to the combined area of all the vent pipes to be connected with it, or shall at least be equal to the area of the vertical soil pipe with which it is to be connected.

**Waste pipes.**        SEC. 104. No waste or drain pipe shall be of less size than the trap on the same line, except that lead traps one and one-half ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) inches in diameter may have a waste one and one-quarter ( $1\frac{1}{4}$ ) inches in diameter.



SEC. 105. In no case shall a waste pipe from a bath-tub or other fixture be connected with a water-closet trap.

Lead linings. SEC. 106. When a bath-tub, closet, or other fixture is intended to be cased with wood, a lead lining of proper thickness shall be placed under it, and shall have an incline to the drip or waste pipe, which pipe shall be run through the exterior wall of the building, or shall be conducted to the basement and be provided with an incline flap valve, constructed to effectually prevent objectionable air and odors from ascending through the pipe and into the room in which the fixture is located.

Waste pipes and fittings. SEC. 107. Connections of waste or drip pipes with lead linings under fixtures shall be made with brass or lead pipe soldered to the lining and made perfectly water tight.

Collars. SEC. 108. When pipes are to be run through lead linings under fixtures lead collars shall be placed around the pipe and soldered to make water-tight joints.

Weights of cast iron pipes. SEC. 109. The weight of all cast iron pipe used for drainage purposes and ventilation shall not be less than:

<i>Inside diameter.</i>	<i>Weight per lineal foot.</i>
2 inches. ....	5½ pounds.
3 " .....	9½ " "
4 " .....	13 " "
5 " .....	17 " "
6 " .....	20 " "
7 " .....	27 " "
8 " .....	33½ " "
10 " .....	45 " "
12 " .....	54 " "

Marks on cast iron pipes. SEC. 110. All cast iron pipe used shall have cast upon it, directly back of the hub of each section,

the weight per lineal foot and the name of the manufacturer, in characters not less than one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) inch in length.

- Wrought-iron pipe.** SEC. 111. When a wrought-iron soil or drain pipe is to be used in a building it shall be of extra heavy galvanized-iron pipe.
- Fittings.** SEC. 112. All fittings used in connection with iron pipes shall correspond with them in weight and quality.
- Coatings.** SEC. 113. House sewer pipes, when intended to be laid in a trench and covered with earth, may be coated with coal tar applied hot, or be otherwise treated to prevent corrosion. No cast-iron, soil, drain, or vent pipes to be used above ground shall receive any coating whatever until tested in place and approved by the Inspector of Plumbing.
- Running trap.** SEC. 114. A running or P trap, of form approved by the Inspector of Plumbing, shall be placed on every house sewer at an accessible point, if practicable within the wall of the building, and a vertical pipe of the same diameter and provided with a brass trap screw shall be constructed over the trap to admit of cleaning the same.
- Manhole.** SEC. 115. A brick manhole provided with cast-iron frame and air-tight cover may be used in lieu of the vertical pipe to afford easy access to the trap.
- Fresh-air inlet.** SEC. 116. Every house sewer shall have an inlet for fresh air, of form approved by the Inspector of Plumbing, not less than six (6) inches in diameter, entering on the house side of the running trap. This inlet shall be located either within the parking, two feet back of the edge of the footway or, on unparked streets only, in the footway, not more than two feet from the face of the curb.
- Weights of "strong" lead pipe.** SEC. 117. For carrying water inside of buildings, or where the service pipe is not buried, it may be

drawn-lead pipe, of the class known as "strong" and of not less than the following weights per lineal foot:

<i>Inside diameter of pipe.</i>	<i>Weight per foot.</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....	2 pounds.
$\frac{5}{8}$ inch.....	2 pounds 8 oz.
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	3 pounds.
1 inch.....	4 pounds.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.....	4 pounds 12 oz.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.....	6 pounds 4 oz.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.....	6 pounds 12 oz.
2 inches.....	7 pounds.

SEC. 118. There shall be placed on every service pipe, at its lowest point, within the building supplied, a gate valve, easily accessible to the occupants. The free water-way of said gate valve shall be at least equal to that of the service pipe. Service valve.

SEC. 119. All changes of direction in soil and house sewer pipes shall be made by means of curved pipes, and all connections by means of Y-branches and one-eighth or one-sixteenth bends. All connections of lead pipe with iron branches shall be made by means of brass thimbles, the full size of the iron pipe, caulked into the iron with lead, and plumbers' wiped joints. Bends and connections.

SEC. 120. No person shall locate, or cause to be located, any water-closet in any sleeping-room or in any room, apartment, or vault which is not in direct communication with the external air by means of a window or air space having an area of at least four (4) square feet for the admission of light and fresh air. Location of water-closets.

SEC. 121. Means shall be provided for thoroughly flushing all soil pipes, drain pipes and water- Water-closets.

closets. A copper-lined flushing tank shall be provided for every water-closet. The flushing pipe of each tank shall not be less than one and one-quarter ( $1\frac{1}{4}$ ) inches in diameter. Every water-closet shall have a flushing rim. No long, straight hopper closets shall be used within a building. All water-closets erected in yards or outside of dwellings shall be placed immediately adjacent to the dwelling, and shall be flushed by a tank located within the dwelling.

**Use of flushing tanks.**      **SEC. 122.** Flushing tanks for water-closets shall not be used for any other purpose.

**Closet connections.**      **SEC. 123.** All water-closets shall have a lead or brass connection, and shall have a cast brass flange not less than one-quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of an inch in thickness, fitted with a pure rubber gasket of sufficient thickness to insure a tight joint, bolted to the flange on the closet.

**Sizes of vents.**      **SEC. 124.** A vent pipe of not less than two (2) inches in diameter shall be provided for each water-closet trap, and of not less than one and one-half ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) inches in diameter for traps under other fixtures, except that the short connection at the trap may be of lead one and one-quarter ( $1\frac{1}{4}$ ) inches in diameter.

**Long vent pipes.**      **SEC. 125.** If a vent pipe exceeds twenty (20) feet in length, the diameter shall in no case be less than two (2) inches.

**Storage tanks.**      **SEC. 126.** Where the water supply is not ample for thoroughly flushing water-closets, urinals, and other fixtures, a tank or cistern into which water may flow at night, or into which it may be pumped, shall be provided.

**Rain leaders.**      **SEC. 127.** All rain-water leaders shall be connected with the drainage system of the building and shall

be effectually trapped and provided with a suitable clean-out near the lower end. Whenever thin metal rain-water leaders are connected into cast-iron pipes, the connecting joint shall be made by the plumber. Every rain-water leader, when placed inside of a building, shall be of extra heavy cast-iron pipe not less than three (3) inches in diameter, with leaded and caulked joints.

SEC. 128. Traps for rain-water leaders and for draining areas, cellars and yards shall not be less than three (3) inches in diameter. Leader traps.

SEC. 129. All drip or overflow pipes from safes under wash-basins, baths, urinals, water-closets, or other fixtures shall be, by a special pipe, run to an open sink outside the house, or to some conspicuous point; and in no case shall any such pipe be connected with a soil, drain, or waste pipe. Overflows.

SEC. 130. No waste pipe from a refrigerator or other receptacle in which provisions are stored shall be connected with any drain, soil, or other waste pipe. Such waste pipes shall be so arranged as to admit of frequent flushing, and shall be as short as possible. Waste pipes.

SEC. 131. The overflow pipes from tanks and the waste pipes from refrigerators shall discharge into an open fixture properly trapped. Overflow discharge.

SEC. 132. The use of wooden wash-trays is prohibited. They shall be of non-absorbent material. Wash-trays.

SEC. 133. No flue of brick, sheet metal, or earthenware shall be used as a sewer ventilator or trap vent. Flues.

SEC. 134. Except upon special written permission of the Engineer Commissioner, no privy vault, box, Privies and cesspools.

sink, cesspool, or dry well shall be in any way connected with the drainage system of any house. All privy vaults, boxes, sinks, or cesspools shall be water-tight.

Cold-air ducts. SEC. 135. Where cold-air ducts to heating furnaces or to steam coils are to be drained, the drain pipes shall not be connected directly with the drainage system of the building.

Inspection and test. SEC. 136. The plumber responsible for the work shall give prompt written notification to the Inspector of Plumbing, upon blank forms to be provided for that purpose, when the plumbing work in any building, lot, premises, or establishment is ready for inspection, and all inspections shall be made as soon as possible after notification. All soil, waste and vent pipes inside of new buildings, and the new work in old buildings, shall have the openings stopped and a test of not less than ten (10) pounds air pressure to the square inch applied by the plumber, in the presence of the Inspector of Plumbing or his assistant, and maintained for such a length of time as to satisfy the latter that the work is sound and tight.

Certificate of approval. SEC. 137. No part of the plumbing work of any house, including repairs to any portion of the drainage system, shall be covered or in any manner hidden from view until such notification, inspection and test shall have been made and a certificate of approval issued by the Inspector of Plumbing. A duplicate of this certificate shall be furnished to the owner or authorized agent, if requested. As far as practicable all plumbing, with its surrounding work in wood, masonry, metal, or plaster, shall be so arranged as to admit of a ready inspection at all times.



Sec. 138. The Inspector of Plumbing shall promptly condemn and order the removal of any defective material, bad workmanship, or of any work done otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of these regulations. He shall in no case approve or permit the use of any water pipe or fixture which, in his judgment, is not suitably protected against freezing.

## GAS MAINS, SUBWAYS, AND CONDUITS OWNED BY PRIVATE COMPANIES.

Permit.      Sec. 139. Permits shall be issued by the Permit Clerk, upon application, on forms provided for that purpose, to the proper officer of each company owning gas mains, subways, conduits, or other underground structures, to run service pipes or branch conduits from its mains to private premises, and to make necessary repairs.

Fee.      Sec. 140. The usual fee of one dollar (\$1) shall be charged as a permit fee for each house connected by service pipe or branch conduit or for each leak repaired in the main, subway, or conduit.

Conditions gov-      Sec. 141. The conditions governing such permits  
erning per- shall be the general conditions contained in sec-  
mits. tions 1 to 33, inclusive, of these regulations, and the laws of the District of Columbia in force at the time.

# CODE

FOR

## EXAMINATION, REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF MASTER AND JOURNEYMAN PLUMBERS.

SECTION A. The examination of plumbers provided for in sections 7 and 8 of these regulations shall be under the direction of a board appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose, to consist of six members, including the Inspector of Plumbing, representatives of the Water Department and Sewer Division, two master plumbers, and one journeyman plumber, and to be designated as the Plumbing Board of the District of Columbia.

SEC. B. The Plumbing Board shall hold meetings at regular intervals, at least once in each month, and shall consider applications for examinations, notify candidates when to present themselves, conduct the examinations, and transmit to the Commissioners a recommendation in each case, accompanied by the application and testimonials of the candidate.

SEC. C. The preliminary qualifications of a candidate for examination and registration in accordance with the requirements of section 7 shall be the following: He shall not be less than 21 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and certified as a man of intelligence, good habits and character, in separate letters from at least three responsible citizens of the District, none of whom shall be a relative of the applicant or connected with him in business.

SEC. D. Each candidate for examination under the provisions of section 7 shall make application in his own handwriting, if possible, stating his full name, residence, place of business, age

and experience in the plumbing business and trade. He shall declare his intention to faithfully conform to the regulations governing plumbing in the District of Columbia. The required testimonials shall accompany each application or be filed before any action of the Board.

SEC. E. The examination of applicants under section 7 shall test the ability of the candidates to understand the plumbing regulations; to comprehend and interpret plans and drawings showing the arrangement and connection of pipes and fixtures; to construct house plumbing and drainage in a skillful and workmanlike manner in accordance with plans and specifications; also his knowledge of such common laws of physics and hygiene as have relation to the proper and safe methods of supplying water to buildings and removing water and sewage therefrom; and of such other matters as the board shall deem essential to properly qualify him to conduct the business of plumbing.

SEC. F. If the application for a license is approved by the Commissioners the candidate shall at once proceed, upon a receipt of notice of such approval, to register his name and file a bond, as provided in section 7, after which he shall be entitled to receive a license, signed by the Inspector of Plumbing and countersigned by the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, to practice the business of plumbing in the District of Columbia for a period of three years.

SEC. G. In the case of a firm or copartnership for the practice of the business of plumbing, any member of such firm possessing the qualifications specified in section C may make application as a representative of the firm, pass examination, register and receive a license for the firm. The bond required shall be jointly executed by all the members of such firm.

SEC. H. The preliminary qualifications of a candidate for examination and registration as a journeyman plumber in accordance with the requirements of section 8 shall be the following: He shall not be less than 21 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and certified as a man of intelligence, good habits and character by a responsible citizen of the District.

He shall make application in his own handwriting, if possible, stating his full name, residence, age and experience in the plumbing trade.

He shall present with his application, if practicable, a certificate of skill from the master plumber under whom he served his apprenticeship, or, if this be not obtainable, a statement from his present employer that he has proven a competent workman.

SEC. I. The examination of applicants under section 8 shall test the skill of the candidate in the practical details of house plumbing and drainage work.

SEC. J. Unsuccessful candidates of either grade may repeat their applications after intervals of three months, and, if again unsuccessful, at an interval of not less than six months after the second examination.

J. W. DOUGLASS,

J. W. ROSS,

WM. T. ROSSELL,

*Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

Attest:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*

POLICE REGULATIONS  
PERTAINING TO  
THE CARE OF PUBLIC SEWERS.

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ARTICLE VIII.

\* \* \* \* \*

SECTION 8. No person shall, as principal or agent, throw, cast, lay, deposit, drop, or leave in or upon any public sewer in the District of Columbia, or any trap, basin, inlet, grating, manhole, or other appurtenance of any public sewer, any sticks, stones, brick, earth, gravel, dirt, mud, hay, straw, manure, rubbish, litter, sweepings, offal, vegetables, garbage, trees, shrubs, branches, twigs, leaves, papers, cinders, or refuse matter of any kind: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to matter discharged through a house sewer into a public sewer.

SEC. 9. No person other than those employed in the sewer department, while on duty, shall enter any public sewer or appurtenance thereof, without a written permit from the Commissioners.

SEC. 10. No person shall, as principal or agent, cut, break, pierce, or tap any public sewer or appurtenance thereof, or introduce any tube, pipe, trough, or conduit into any public sewer or appurtenance thereof, without a written permit from the Engineer Commissioner.

SEC. 11. No person shall, as principal or agent, turn, lift, remove, raise, or tamper with any cover of any manhole, basin, inlet, or other appurtenance of any public sewer, without a written permit from the Engineer Commissioner.



SEC. 12. No person shall, as principal or agent, break or damage any appurtenance of any public sewer or part thereof.

SEC. 13. No person shall, as principal or agent, make or maintain any connection with any public sewer or appurtenance thereof whereby there may be conveyed into the same any hot, suffocating, corrosive, inflammable, or explosive liquid, gas, vapor, substance, or material of any kind; and no person shall, as principal or agent, cause to enter or flow into any public sewer or appurtenance thereof any hot, corrosive, suffocating, inflammable, or explosive liquid, gas, vapor, substance, or material of any kind: *Provided*, That the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to the ordinary hot-water boiler of a residence.

SEC. 14. No person shall, as principal or agent, do any act or thing which may impede or obstruct the flow of any public sewer or interfere with the free discharge or ventilation thereof, or clog up any appurtenance thereof.

SEC. 15. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars for each and every offense, or, in default of payment of fine, to imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
WASHINGTON, *March 7, 1893.*

Whereas it is provided in "An act making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1893, "that the provisions and penalties of the act entitled 'An act to authorize the appointment of an Inspector of Plumbing in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved April 23, 1892, are hereby extended to include the practice of gas fitting in the District of Columbia," it is therefore

Ordered, That the following regulations, sections I to XVII, inclusive, be, and they hereby are, made and declared to be regulations to govern the practice of gas-fitting in the District of Columbia, applicable to every system of pipes used for the purpose of conveying and distributing illuminating gas in any building or premises in said District, except in public buildings owned by the United States, or under the exclusive control of officers of the United States.

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PRACTICE OF GAS-FITTING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SECTION I. Every person who shall desire, from and after May 1, 1893, to practice the business of gas fitting in the District of Columbia as a master gas fitter shall, unless he has previously received a license as a master plumber in accordance with the regulations adopted February 15, 1893, comply with the following requirements:

He shall apply for examination to the plumbing board of the District of Columbia; he shall present himself for examination at the time designated by said board; he shall, if declared competent, register his name, residence, and permanent place of business in the District of Columbia, in the office of the Inspector of Plumbing; he shall procure from the Commissioners a license to practice the business of gas fitting in said District, and shall file in the office of the Commissioners a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), conditioned upon the faithful performance, during the stated period of three years, of all gas fitting work in compliance with these regulations, and that the District of Columbia shall be kept harmless from the consequence of any and all acts of the said licensee during the period covered by the said bond.

SEC. II. The duties of the plumbing board of the District of Columbia (section A, page 39) are hereby extended to include the examination of master gas-fitters, and the said board is hereby directed, in the examination of candidates for licensing as master plumbers or as master gas fitters, to ask such questions relating to the proper and safe methods of supplying illuminating gas to buildings, or relating to the planning and workmanlike construction of systems of gas piping in buildings, as said board may deem proper.

SEC. III. The preliminary qualifications of a candidate for examination and registration in accordance with the requirements of section I shall be the following:

He shall be not less than 21 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and certified as a man of intelligence, good habits and character, in separate letters, from at least two responsible citizens of the District of Columbia, neither of whom shall be a relative of the applicant or connected with him in business.

Sec. IV. On and after May 1, 1893, it shall not be lawful for any person to construct a system of pipes for the conveyance, distribution, or use of illuminating gas in any building, premises, or establishment in the District of Columbia, or to make extensions and alterations of such a system of pipes, unless such person shall have complied with the requirements of section I and received from the Commissioners of said District a license to practice the business of gas-fitting.

Sec. V. In all cases in which any provision of these regulations requires or prohibits the doing of a certain act, the person actually violating such provision and the employer of such person, and all other persons concerned therein, shall severally be held liable to the full extent of the prescribed penalty; *Provided*, That such penalty shall be paid but once.

Sec. VI. Prosecution for infringement upon the provisions of these regulations shall be made by information filed in the Police Court of the District of Columbia.

Sec. VII. Any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of the provisions of these regulations, after ten days' notice of the specific thing required to be done thereunder, within the time limited by the Commissioners for doing such work, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punishable by a fine of not more than \$200 for each and every such offense, or, in default of payment of fine, to imprisonment for not to exceed thirty days.

Sec. VIII. The inspection of gas-piping within any building, lot, premises, or establishment, from the connection at the gas-meter to the terminus of the system, is hereby directed to be made by the Inspector of Plumbing or his duly authorized assistant.

SEC. IX. Upon the completion of any system of gas piping in a building, and before the floors are laid or the pipes and fittings concealed, there shall be filed in the office of the Inspector of Plumbing, by the plumber doing the work, a detailed plan of the same, showing the location and size of each pipe, with a statement that the system is ready for inspection.

SEC. X. Upon the filing of the plan described in section IX, the Inspector of Plumbing shall promptly cause the system to be inspected, and tested with a pressure of not less than six inches upon a mercury gauge.

If the test and inspection be satisfactory, a certificate of approval shall be issued by the Inspector of Plumbing.

No meter shall be attached to any pipe or system of pipes previous to the issuance of such certificate.

SEC. XI. The sizes of pipe used shall not be less, nor the lengths greater, to the number of burners stated than those specified in the following table:

<i>Size of pipe.</i>	<i>Greatest length allowed.</i>	<i>Greatest number of burners.</i>
$\frac{3}{8}$ inch.	6 feet.	1
$\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	20 feet.	6
$\frac{3}{4}$ inch.	40 feet.	20
1 inch.	60 feet.	35
$1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.	80 feet.	60
$1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.	150 feet.	100
2 inches.	200 feet.	200
$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	300 feet.	300
3 inches.	450 feet.	450
4 inches.	600 feet.	750

Smaller pipe than  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch shall not be used for ceiling outlets, except for lighting halls, pantries, wash-rooms, bath-rooms, and kitchens.

SEC. XII. The pipe used shall be the best quality of wrought-iron pipe, with galvanized iron fittings, and joints shall be made with white lead.

All pipes shall be suitably supported and stayed with pipe hooks, straps, and screws.

All pipes shall be properly graded.

All split pipes must be removed.

Sec. XIII. All main risers shall be run in an inside partition.

Sec. XIV. Each gas-meter shall be located in accordance with directions given by the Inspector of Plumbing.

All meters located in cellars must be set at least four feet above the cellar floor.

Sec. XV. The service pipe shall be run, and both connections with the meter shall be made, by the Gas Company.

Sec. XVI. No extension or alteration of any existing system of gas-piping in a building shall be made without the inspection and approval of the Inspector of Plumbing.

Sec. XVII. Upon the completion of the building in which a system of gas-piping is run, and the hanging of the gas-fixtures, an application for a final test and approval of the entire system shall be made, to be followed by the final inspection and approval.

JOHN W. ROSS,  
MYRON M. PARKER,  
WM. T. ROSSELL,

*Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

Attest:

WILLIAM TINDALL, *Secretary.*



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